

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

Vol. I.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1825.

[No. 76.]

PUBLISHED
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
BY S. SIMPSON & J. CONRAD,
NO. 92, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

TERMS.

Five dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
Communications must come free of Postage to insure
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Advertisements not exceeding one square, conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar, and larger ones in proportion.

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JESPER HARDING,
Printer,
Opposite the rear of the Pennsylvania Bank.

Book Printing,
CARDS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, &c.
Executed in the lowest terms, with neatness, accuracy,
and despatch.

Dec. 5

Education for the Deaf & Dumb.

The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of DAVID G. SEIKAS, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

RICHARD POVALI, No. 115, South Ninth street.
WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South Eighth street.

WILLIAM PRICE, No. 36, North Ninth street.
N. G. NANCREDIE, corner of Fifth and Powell streets.

JOHN SWIFT, No. 31 South Sixth street.
Committee of General Superintendance.

Aug. 3—

JAMES GOWEN'

OFFERS BY RETAIL, AT HIS STORE,

N. W. corner of Walnut and Dock streets,
SUPERIOR old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandies, from
1st to 4th proof.

Old Jamaica Rum of superior flavour and quality.
Schindel's Wesep Anchor Holland Gin, very old.

Scheidam's Holland Gin.

Oud Enshoover and Cork Irish Whiskey.

A few demijohns Raspberry do.

L. P. Madeira Wine, in bottles and on draught.

Old Red Port, finely crusted, in bottles.

Do. do. on draught.

Pisco, Tenerife, Sherry and Lisbon Wine.

Momongahela high proof Rye Whiskey.

Superior yellow and brown Havana Segars, in qr. boxes.

Best green and Black Tea.

WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

For family use.

N. B. The above Wines and Liquors are warranted
pure as imported.

ALSO, BY WHOLESALE,
Wines, Brandies, Holland Gin and Spirits, by the
cask.

A few qr. casks L. P. Madeira Wine, suitable for pri-
vate use, at a reduced price by the qr. cask.

Superior white Havana Sugar, in half boxes for fami-
lies.

Bristol Porter and Wine Bottles by the hamper.

APPLY AS ABOVE.

tws—Im

BIGELOW'S SEQUEL.

JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL, No. 88, Chestnut street, A Treatise on the Materia Medica, intended as a Sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States: being an account of the origin, qualities, an Medical use of the articles and compounds which constitute that work, with their modes of prescription and administration. By James Bigelow, M. D. &c.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An Essay on the Law of Patents for New Inventions.

By Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq.

For sale as above,

An Introduction to Chemistry, with practical ques-
tions, designed for beginners in the science, from the
latest and most approved authors; to which is added, a
Dictionary of Terms. By John Ruggles Colting, Lectur-
er on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chem-
istry and Botany.

Nov. 12—13

Life of the late Rev. Dr. T. Scott.

PROPOSALS

By W. W. Woodward,

No. 82, South West corner of Chestnut and Second streets,
Philadelphia.

FOR publishing by subscription, the following exceed-
ingly interesting work, viz.: the Life of the late Rev. Dr.
THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston, Sandford, Bucks;
including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious
Extracts of his Letters.

By JOHN SCOTT, A. M.

Vicar of North Ferriby, and Minister of St. Mary's Hull.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

I. The Work is now printing on a beautiful type, in
one large octavo volume, to contain upwards of 600 pages,
with an elegant likeness of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Scott.

II. To be delivered to subscribers in boards, at \$3, and
in neat sheep binding, \$3.50.

III. A very liberal discount allowed to those who will
obtain subscribers. One copy for every three sub-
scribers. It will be published early in March.

IV. This work is intended to form the first volume of
the Rev. Dr. Scott's Theological Works, now in seven
volumes, but which will be in eight volumes octavo, com-
plete.

V. Application for subscription papers to obtain sub-
scribers, must be post paid.

Dec. 10—11

PERCY ANECDOTES.

Just Received and for sale by
E. LITTELL,

No. 88, Chestnut Street.

THE PERCY ANECDOTES.

No. 32. Honour—containing a Portrait of the Duke
of York.

No. 33. Fashion—containing a Portrait of the Mar-
quess of Stafford.

No. 34. Music—containing a Portrait of Doctor
Crotch.

No. 35. Senate—containing a Portrait of Rt. Hon-
orable George Canning.

Jan. 4, 1825.

ADAMS & BURTON,
Bookbinders,
No. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.

All orders in their line thankfully received, and exec-
uted with neatness, on the most liberal terms.

Nov. 21—12

COMMON PRAYER BOOK.

STANDARD EDITION.

JUST published and for sale by S. POTTER & Co.
Booksellers and stationers, No. 87 Chestnut street, first
door below Third street.

The above is the edition mentioned in the following
CANON passed in the General Convention of the Protestant
Episcopal Church, October, 1821.

"Providing for a new, more complete, and correct
standard of the Book of Common Prayer."

"The edition of the Book of Common Prayer chosen
by the Committee appointed by this Convention, and authentified
by their certificate, shall, after the publication thereof, be taken and received as the standard."

"The following is the certificate referred to.

We certify that the above edition of the Book of Common
Prayer and administration of the Sacraments, &c., &c.
is published as the standard edition of said book."

WILLIAM WHITE,
FREDERICK BEASLY,
BIRD WILSON,
WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Committee of the General Convention.

Very cheap editions of the Book of Common Prayer
may be had as above. As also a great variety of edi-
tions in super extra, fancy and plain bindings.

Dec. 19—31

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

W. W. WOODWARD,

S. W. corner of Second and Chestnut streets, has just re-
ceived and for sale,

A new and elegant edition of Lights and
Shadows of Scottish Life.

Dec. 14—31

The Remains of
HENRY KIRK WHITE.

Just received and for sale by

E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chestnut Street.

The Remains of Henry Kirk White, of Nottingham,
late of St. John's College, Cambridge; with an account of
his Life, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq.

Dec. 17, 31

Episcopal Almanac,
FOR 1823.

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical
calendrical tables, a succession of American Bishops—an
accurate notice of all the festivals and feasts of the
Church—a list of Clergy, Societies, &c. &c. with much
other useful matter—

This day is Received and for Sale, by

S. POTTER & CO.

Book and Stationery Store, No. 87, Chestnut Street,
first door below Third Street.

Where may be had the Episcopal Manual, second
edition, by the Rev. Wm. Wilmer, Episcopal Chant
Book, by the Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg.

Bibles and Prayer Books,

With and without engravings of various sizes, in
plain and fancy bindings.

Dec. 28—31

Major Long's Expedition.

This day is received and for sale by

S. POTTER & CO.

Book and Stationery Store, No. 87, Chestnut Street,
first door below Third Street.

An account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the
Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 20, by
order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Major S. H. Long, of the
United States Topographical Engineers; completed from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other
gentlemen of the party.

By Edwin James Botanist and Geologist to the Ex-
pedition. In 2 vols. 8vo with a 4to vol. of plates and
various maps—Price \$1. jan. 4—6t

SONGS OF ZION.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

E. LITTELL,

No. 88, CHESTNUT STREET,

Songs of Zion, being Imitations of Psalms, by

J. MONTGOMERY.

Jan. 21.

New English Books.

Just received per ship Lancaster the following new
Books, and for sale by

ABRAHAM SMALL,

No. 165, Chestnut Street.

Burnett's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.

Dr. Paley's Works, 4 vols. miniature edit.

Jamison's Elements of Science and Art, new edit.

Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols. do.

Murray's Discoveries in Africa, 2 vols.

Cudworth's Intellectual System

Aitken's British Poets, 1 vol. 8vo.

Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, 2 vols.

Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, 2 vols.

Malte Brun's System of Geography

Goode's Study of Medicine, 4 vols.

Elegant Epistles, 1 vol. 8vo.

Essays on the Manners of the Romans.

Thompson's Select Irish Songs

Starke on Criminal Law, 2 vols.

Roper on Legacies

Todd's Practice, new edition

Hawkin's Abridgment of Coke

Coventry on the Law of Recovery

Holt's Law of Shipping

Beame's Costs in Equity

Swanton's Chancery Reports, vol. 2d.

Fowell on Mortgages by Coventry.

A. Small, will publish next week, Sugden's Treatise

on the Law of Powers, from the last London edition, with

notes and references, by E. D. In-

raham, Esq. In press, a new and handsome edition of

Judge Washington's Reports, corrected to the present

time; and preparing for the press a new edition of Peake's

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Columbian Observer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1823.

* * * The COLUMBIAN OBSERVER will be issued as a *Daily Paper* between the present time and the first of March ensuing, or as early as arrangements can be made to that effect. The great, and, we may venture to say, unprecedented patronage afforded to the *Observer*, more than warrants us in this enterprise. The price of the Daily Paper will be \$8 per annum; and the Country Paper, three times a week, as heretofore, \$5. Those Subscribers in the city, who would prefer the Country Paper, we shall make arrangements to accommodate.

Subscriptions and Advertisements will be thankfully received at No. 9½, South Fourth Street.

January 18, 1823.

Our Washington Correspondent, in to day's *Observer*, passes some severe strictures upon Mr. Crawford and his partisans, for their Radical Jeffersonian politics, and professed attempts to improve upon the administration of Mr. Monroe. That Mr. Crawford is capable of any thing, and guilty of much more than the people are aware of, we are fully convinced. But we beg to ask these questions of our Correspondent—"Has not Mr. Monroe himself been guilty of the amalgamation of parties, by his numerous Federal appointments? Has he not in his cabinet two of the most thorough-going Federalists—Mr. Adams and Mr. Wards; and has he not, by these means, given the Radicals a good handle for all their present professions and measures?" We ask these questions in the *pure simplicity* of our hearts. We know nothing of these things. But being ignorant, and wanting information, we do most devoutly and heartily pray to be enlightened. We have no disposition to complain of Mr. Monroe. He doubtless does all he can; but never having a very exalted opinion of his talents, we think him not to blame that he did not more. Destiny and Nature, who can controul! We do all we can ourselves, but what poor, wretched *imbeciles* we are! We know nothing of men, principles, or politics. We therefore leave all to *Jove!* But we do entertain a kind of *ignorant suspicion*, that Mr. Monroe is a little afraid of the *Shadow of Democracy*? But mind—we are not partisans of Mr. Crawford, whose principles we abhor, and whose character we dislike. Still, we stand open to the correction of our Correspondent. We plead guilty to want of knowledge upon these points, being but as little children in the ways of politicians. Come! therefore, ye who know all things, and enlighten the ignorant. Come! ye patriotic, and improve us into patriotism; make us even as the Pope is infallible; and closing our eyes, we will worship the god of darkness!

The Kennel Newspapers!!

J. Q. ADAMS.

In this expression of the Secretary of State, there appears more meaning than immediately meets the eye—Who makes this assertion? It is *insulting to the people*, and so derogatory to his station? It is John Quincy Adams, the son of the man who fettered the Free Press of this country by *LIEBEL AND SEDITION LAWS*! The author of this ribaldry, culminated this malignant slander from the sheer spirit of *proscription*! We see in these few words, all the spirit of the father fermenting in the bosom of the son. John Quincy Adams once the President of the United States, and the *Press* would groan under shackles in a moment. The man who wrote thus of the papers opposed to him, would not be slow to act worse than even his father did! Instead of a "Reign of Terror," we should have a reign of—*I fear to name what!* Something too horrible to be anticipated—and we hope the virtues, patriotism, and Democracy of the people, will save us both from the anticipation and the reality. LET NO SUCH MAN BE TRUSTED. There is treason to Liberty in his blood.

Mr. Adams's Love of Monarchy.

Mr. Adams says, he has "no antipathy to the sound of an EXTRAVAGANT TITLE, or to the sight of an INNOCENT BIDDER!"

Abolition of Titles.

We differ from the *Franklin Gazette*, as to the abolition of titles being "a ridiculous act of legislation." In our humble opinion, (but it is the opinion of a Democrat, we must confess,) no subject more vital or interesting, and few more important, could engage the attention of a Republican Legislature. It is by gradual encroachments and petty corruptions, that liberty at last becomes extinguished. The love for titles has long been increasing in this country; and the sentiments of the *Gazette* in their favour, are an irresistible proof of the fact. "Excellency and Honourable," are titles strictly peculiar to Aristocratic governments; but in a Republic, every man's title is that of "Citizen." Even the prostituted title of "Esquire," is a remnant of feudal despotism and barbarity. We are among those, who would rather be thought ridiculous—by the Aristocrats—than as a Democrat be treacherous to our principles. The CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, according to the *Gazette*, must be ridiculous, for it contains a clause against titles; and what ridiculous characters must have been the men who sat in the *Federal Convention*, to think of legislating upon titles!

Pennsylvania is said to be inundated with intrigue and electioneering *billet-doux*, all tending to influence the nomination of an old Federalist, by the Democratic party, as the Candidate for Governor. The trick is said to be too stale to succeed; but industry AND PERSEVERANCE, it is said, overcome all obstacles.

Biens begins to exonerate himself, that the clamour raised by his appointment is blowing over; and he is preparing accordingly to ascend the bench of Justice! "John Biens," said Governor *Hister*, "is the greatest scoundrel in Pennsylvania!"—Can the Governor deny it? Yet, notwithstanding every thing, the great men begin to shake hands with Biens; and it is rumoured that when Mr. Bidle becomes tired of the Presidency of the Bank, he means to put John Biens in his place. A sheer act of gratitude and admiration, on the part of Mr. Bidle, who in this respect will equal our enlightened Governor!

No wonder certain Democratic papers support Mr. Adams for the Presidency, when they openly come out in favour of titles; and we may hence reasonably infer, they would have no objection to wear a ribbon at the button-hole, or have a star glittering on their breasts. "Oh! my stars and garters!" these are pretty Democrats!

It is rumoured that Biens is regaining his political influence, since he became an Alderman; and that the Delegates from the City to the HARRISBURG CONVENTION will all be men of his stamp. If so, we stand a chance of being *Histerized* a second time; and the Democratic party of being *Kased*!

City intrigue is said to ride the political billows through the country, in a glorious and triumphant style. The machinery is vast, wonderful, and well worked. The hands are all well drilled by the corporal's guard; and the whole family of newspapers are admirably trained. "A Federalist! a Federalist!" is the cry at the onslaught.

It is rumoured that a mongrel Governor is to be the choice of the Democratic party—one who was once a Federalist, but, like Mr. Adams, turned Democrat—on a fourth of July—*after dinner!* We do not credit the libel!

Those who support Mr. Adams are strongly in favour of an amalgamation of parties. Mr. Crawford is singing the same song to a Radical tune, as he dislikes the nasal twang of the "Yankee Nation."

It is said, Mr. Crawford never could bear the sight of the stripes on our National Flag, since Governor Clark of Georgia, left on the back of his friend Tait so many marks of his attention!"

CORPORATIONS.

The facility with which Charters may be obtained from the Legislature by individuals, for every purpose, and under every pretence, has justly become a subject of alarm to every friend of liberty, and the equal rights of man guaranteed to us by the constitution, and the eternal principles of freedom. An inquiry, at this period particularly, into the right and expediency of granting corporations, seems to be called for by every consideration of patriotism, aiming to avert evil, and prevent the rich from being armed by the law, with exclusive privileges, to oppress, control, or tax the less wealthy members of the community, who not being within the privileged limits of a corporate body, are individually responsible for all the debts and obligations which they may contract, in the course of their speculations and enterprizes.

Influenced by the serious consequences which daily flow from this source of political perversion, on the one hand, and aristocratic arrogance on the other, we shall venture to enter into such an investigation of this subject, as may claim the attention of the Representatives of the people in our State Assembly; who, we may justly observe, without any desire to impeach their motives, have thus far either been grossly ignorant of their duty, or unintentionally criminal in neglecting its performance. For it is not to be supposed, in a case of this vital magnitude, that a free people would deliberately combine to destroy their freedom, by a series of laws, each one of which impaired their liberty, and formed a step in the ascending scale towards arbitrary power. We cannot indulge in this supposition, without charging ourselves with absurdity as well as wickedness; and the other inference just named cannot easily be avoided; we must plead to the ignorance or neglect of duty, or a design to change our form of government. If the latter is the object of the People of Pennsylvania, they are in the high and straight road to accomplish it; and they will perceive a sensible alteration for the worse, much sooner than they wish to, under the existing progressive system, of adding charter to charter, and privilege to privilege. Now as any change to make it more free, is hardly possible, or if possible, desirable, it follows that any other change must be for the worse.

By the course now pursuing, this alteration will be to create a powerful aristocracy, to whose arrogance and pride, the people must in the course of time, bow in subjection; for every Charter granted by the Legislature, is so much power and so much right, taken from the many, or body of the people, and given to the few, or the rich, who compose the corporation. The tendency of such a system of legislation, is obvious to the simplest capacity. The privileged men, will in time become too powerful for the people, as they are in Great Britain, and other countries; and we shall find ourselves enslaved, when it will be too late to regain the ground we have lost by our own folly, good nature and confidence. A tyrant is made by a word, but rivers of blood must flow before liberty can be recovered.

In the discussion of this question (the right and expediency of granting charters!) we shall divide our arguments under three distinct heads, and endeavour in the same number of essays, to comprise all we wish at present to say upon that solemn and important subject. We shall consider—First. The right of the people to create them, on principles of equity, and compatibly with freedom, (without allowing a free people to possess the right of self-enslavement!) Second. The expediency of granting charters, and their influence on society. Third. The nature and powers of corporations, and their utility, considered in relation to objects of public improvements, and whether the same ends could not be accomplished without their aid. We shall in this paper offer a few observa-

tions upon the rights of the people to *Create Corporations*.

Where all rights are equal, as they are here, a government cannot take from the rights of one, to bestow them on another, without committing an act of usurpation and injustice, and infringing the first principle of the social compact. What is the object of a Charter? It must be to give men powers and rights which they did not possess individually, or they would not aspire to the privilege. A charter does this most effectually. It gives to the members incorporated the power to sue, and recover all debts &c. and at the same time, it takes away from the citizens in common, the right to sue and recover debts from the individuals who compose the corporation, though it allows the right to sue the corporation.

But this is contrary to the principles of Justice, as well as equity and equality. Laws are made by good governments, for the equal protection of persons and property. Charters give an unequal power. The corporation may sue, and so on; but individuals who compose that corporation, are protected by law, from the just claims of the citizens. Now a corporation may commit an act of fraud, or be impoverished by unfaithful agents; but the citizen has no remedy—the corporation is insolvent, and the individuals are screened by law. Take the example of the Northern Liberties' Bank. The public who held their notes, and had monies deposited in their vaults, were at the mercy of the corporation. It was defrauded of twenty thousand dollars beyond its capital. Suppose the public had not upheld it, and it had stopped. Hundreds of industrious citizens would have lost their hard earnings. And why? Simply because they had no remedy in law against the Stockholders individually, who were more than competent in their private estates, to pay all the obligations of the company. This illustrates the point of exemption from debt, no small privilege; and besides, it is a very monstrous and unjust one, revolting to every principle of free government and equal rights; to say nothing of the more obvious feature of their exclusive privileges, as it relates to the power to coin paper for the purposes of money, and thus derive a revenue from a tax upon the community. Now this exemption from debt, in the individuals of a corporation, is inherent in all charters, and applies equally against all bodies of men, who act under the illegal sanction of such instruments. We say illegal, because properly considered, that cannot be a law, which the Legislature had no right to enact. If the Legislature should pass a law, declaring that one fourth of the property of Samuel Whitesides shall belong to Daniel Dickinson, and assume the power of so disposing of it at their discretion, it would be called very justly an act of tyranny; yet it would be no more than is now done through the grant of charters; which declare that certain men shall have power to contract debt, &c. as a body corporate, but that no man shall have the right to sue those individuals to recover his just claims. There is some difference to be sure in the degree of fraud in other corporations, but the principle is the same. It must appear clear, then, that no body of men have the right to do what individual citizens have not the right to do; and that the Legislature have no authority to sell the liberties of the poor in order to gratify the pride and avarice of the rich. By every charter that is granted, the People are sold to a Corporation. If this is liberty, it is liberty of a very singular kind. If the Legislature think they have the right to sell the People, they are a very extraordinary assemblage of freemen. If they do not act under a conviction of having this right, on what ground do they grant Charters and Monopolies? Have they been industrious in ascertaining their powers—are they scrupulous in giving their votes? The province of Pennsylvania was sold to Wm. Penn, by the king of England, under a Royal Charter. And strange to tell, the laws made under that Charter still control the independent and free State of Pennsylvania! The SUPREME COURT of this district pronounces the Pope to be superior to this State, and why? Because a charter was granted to St. Mary's Church, by the Province acting under the Charter of the king! Here we have the decision of the SUPREME COURT adjudging to the Pope the property of our own citizens in that church, whose rights the Legislature are sworn to secure, and whose property they are bound to protect. But the charter is the law—the CREATURE has become superior to the CREATOR, and this is the character of all corporations. Here we perceive the absolute loss of freedom and equal rights, in the case of property, belonging to our citizens; a case decided by the highest and most enlightened court in the state. This is conclusive as to the People and the Legislature having no right to grant charters, for we cannot allow that the property of our citizens may be sold to a Foreign Prince by any Legislature. We will, however, allow this to be an extreme case, but it shews the character and tendency of all corporations to elevate themselves above the power of the government that created them. Indeed it has become a maxim in law "that charters are sacred";—that is, above the power of the Legislature—a doctrine fatal to Liberty, and one which should lead to their universal abolishment. For here in the U. S.

the POWER OF THE PEOPLE should be supreme, above all things; or our liberty is a name—our rights a mere phantom, and Democracy a satire, more the object of laughter than of boasting. We think the subject has not received that attention, which our democratic brethren should have bestowed on it; or they never would themselves have become the unconscious betrayers of that liberty, which forms at once the noblest feature in their character, and their claim to the admiration, respect, and gratitude of mankind. We feel anxiously concerned for the character of our party, in this business, and shall from time to time, throw out such desultory thoughts, as the subject is naturally calculated to excite.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Washington City to his friend, dated December 18th 1822.

You wish to know "what course the Radicals are disposed to adopt, in relation to the administration, during the present session of Congress." I should be happy, if it were in my power to inform you, but, at present, it is rather more a matter of conjecture, than of certainty. Driven as they have been, by the "Washington Republican" from the ground on which they had entrenched themselves, they must necessarily take some new position. Nothing however, has occurred, since the commencement of the session, which sufficiently divulges their intentions, and indeed, I incline to think that no settled plan of ulterior operations has, as yet, been adopted. Their Chieftain who expected, by their aid, to have hewed down all his colleague's rivals, I suspect, is himself "at fault," and not knowing what else to do, may content himself with cherishing a spirit of hostility to the administration, of which he himself is a member, without venturing to give it any particular direction, until further events may enable him to decide more satisfactorily to himself, upon the most politic plan of promoting his own ambitious views.

Of the spirit by which the Radicals are actuated, you have a good illustration in the speech of one of them on "the bill for the suppression of piracy;" a measure called for by recent events, which were calculated to awaken the sympathies, and to arouse the indignation of every generous, philanthropic and patriotic bosom; a measure, most unquestionably demanded, equally by the best feelings of the heart, and the soundest dictates of the judgment, and passed with a promptitude, and unanimity that has never been surpassed in a case of equal importance. But, neither the recollection of the mournful and deplorable occurrences which gave birth to this measure, nor the acknowledged necessity for its adoption, could secure it against attempts to deride it; nor prevent its being made the occasion of reproaching the President with injustice; and denouncing the Navy and War departments for mismanagement and extravagance, without the slightest evidence to establish either.

It is true, the gentleman alluded to, declared "he was not in the least opposed to taking measures for the suppression of piracy;" but he would not consent to buy vessels, preferring to build them, and in the mean time, leaving the lives and property of our fellow citizens at the mercy of a formidable corps of merciless, blood-thirsty, and rapacious freebooters. But we could neither build nor buy without money, and this he professed to be "so radically fond of, that if we had it in the Treasury, he wished it to remain there, for this year, and for the next year, and for the next—that we might redeem our credit by the year 1825."

"Radically fond" however, as he is of money, and anxious as he professes to be, "to redeem our credit," we have not heard, and I will venture to say, we shall not hear from him or any other of his brother radicals, the slightest murmur of complaint, on account of the million of dollars that are lost to the Treasury by unauthorized, and illegal loans to broken banks "in the shape of deposits;" nor of the sums profusely expended in the employment of political missionaries to distant parts of the Union, in the characters of "Land office examiners," (1) nor of the exorbitant, and illegal allowances for clerk hire, office rent, and office furniture to certain favoured Land officers, (2) nor of the immense amount that has been permitted from time to time, to accumulate and become jeopardized in the hands of certain receivers, (3) nor of the tolerated, and even rewarded speculations on public money, by the late receiver at Huntsville, (4) I say rewarded speculations, because, on the vast amount of public money which that individual was permitted to appropriate to his own private use, in the purchase of public lands, the documents exhibited by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, clearly show, not only the most lenient accommodation, and extraordinary indulgence in regard to the manner, and time, for refunding the money, but also an entire abandonment of thousands of dollars of interest, as justly due, as any part of the principal itself.

On these, and other instances of unpardonable mismanagement, on the part of their chieftain, as well as on his multiplied blunders in his annual reports, the lips of the radicals are sealed, or opened only, for the purposes of palliation. Inverterate, however, as the hostility of the Radicals to the President actually is, and inexpressible as it would seem to be, there is a master spirit that can check its vehemence, silence its ravings, and lull it into perfect repose, whenever he thinks it interest to do so. And seeing that the President's late message, has, in every part of the Union, received the most unequivocal approbation, and operates like a torpedo upon the hopes, and prospects of the Radicals; you need not be surprised if they should try "to back out," or even deny the existence of their opposition itself, or, at least their connexion with their chieftain. If, however, this should be the case, the first indications of it will be given by him, or appear in the papers that are engaged in his service. Open identification with the Radicals he will try to avoid: but his signal once given, you will then see with what facility and promptitude they will all "take the new tack."

Should this conjecture be realized, the motive cannot be mistaken, and the great Republican party of the Union ought never to forget, that, when in consequence of untoward events

the finances of the nation were reduced to the lowest ebb, and difficulties thickened upon the administration, there sprung up from its own bosom an opposition, which combining with the "odds and ends" of all parties, eagerly sought its overthrow, from motives of mere Professing to be actuated by an ardent and elevated patriotism, which regarding all consequences to individuals, as of minor importance, looking only, to the best means of preserving the principles of our government in their utmost purity, they, (like the Editors of the "National Intelligencer") are appalled, and recoil with a kind of sensitive horror, from the danger to the purity and independence of Congress, by the authorized appointment of members of that body to offices, whose tenure, duties and emoluments are defined by law; yet, they can perceive nothing reprehensible, nothing of dangerous tendency in the Secretary of the Treasury's employing Senators, and Senators' brothers to inspect the land offices, with the power to fix their mileage, and per diem allowance at his own pleasure, and even to allow them for twice as long a time, as might be actually necessary for the performance of the service.

Nor can they be convinced that the pretensions to pre-eminent candour and frankness, which they have most gratuitously ascribed to him, are at all impugned, or weakened by his evasive, equivocal, and disingenuous report on this very subject, at the last session, which deceived and misled, not only a very great majority of Congress, but almost all who read it, as to the compensation which Senator Thomas was to receive for his services; the plain matter of fact, which was the subject of the resolution, he was called upon to answer.

Notwithstanding he was supported in the caucus of 1816, upon the ground that he was the most suitable person to produce an "amalgamation of parties," and had himself, if report be true, declared to a northern Federal Senator that, "it was time all party distinction should cease," yet, his friends, and those of them too, who must reasonably be presumed to be best acquainted with his wishes, have constantly, until the present session, endeavoured to render the President unpopular, by imputing to him similar sentiments; and have laboured with indefatigable zeal to divide the Republican party, by creating new party distinctions, with the hope of excluding from the Republican ranks, the President and many others of the best tried patriots of the nation.

Finding, however, that this scheme has proved abortive, they seem disposed to re-occupy their former ground. Of which, Mr. Speaker Barbour, a thorough-going friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, has given a practical demonstration, never equalled since the Republican party first came into power, by making one of the most distinguished and decided Federalists of the Union [Mr. McLean of Delaware] chairman of the committee of ways and means; and the most important committee of the House of Representatives. This indeed, is "taking a new tack." It is a movement towards the "amalgamation of parties," rather more bold and decided, than was to be expected from one so radically democratic as the Speaker. I am no enemy to, and am even an advocate for, a liberal and respectful toleration of an honest difference of opinion, on political subjects, but the transfer of power into the hands of adversaries, is a very different thing, and the nation must view with surprise, such a surrender by the professedly pure, Jefferson-school exclusive Republicans who are the "radical" supporters of Mr. Crawford. You can probably judge much better by myself, how this measure will be received by the great Republican party of the Union. If, however, it does not meet the loud-toned condemnation of Virginia, it may be fairly inferred, that we shall hear no more from that quarter against "the amalgamation of parties," nor in favour of the new distinction of "Jefferson-school Republicans;" for surely there is nothing in the history of the political life of that illustrious statesman, to countenance such a dereliction of all party grounds; or to sanction the palpable inconsistencies that exist between the professions and actions of Mr. Crawford's supporters.

Inverterate, however, as the hostility of the Radicals to the President actually is, and inexpressible as it would seem to be, there is a master spirit that can check its vehemence, silence its ravings, and lull it into perfect repose, whenever he thinks it interest to do so. And seeing that the President's late message, has, in every part of the Union, received the most unequivocal approbation, and operates like a torpedo upon the hopes, and prospects of the Radicals; you need not be surprised if they should try "to back out," or even deny the existence of their opposition itself, or, at least their connexion with their chieftain. If, however, this should be the case, the first indications of it will be given by him, or appear in the papers that are engaged in his service. Open identification with the Radicals he will try to avoid: but his signal once given, you will then see with what facility and promptitude they will all "take the new tack."

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personal aggrandizement. But more of this hereafter.

(1) See Public Documents 1st session 17th Congress Vol. 4, No. 44, & Vol. 7 No. 71.
(2) Same Documents, vol. 8, No. 101, & 7 vol. Laws U. S. page 106.
(3) Same Documents, the last statement or exhibit in vol. 6.
(4) Same Documents, vol. 9, No. 130.
(5) Same Documents, vol. 4, No. 44, & vol. 7. o.N. 71.

AMERICAN ANECDOTES.

Revolutionary and Miscellaneous.

No. VIII.

MAJOR ACKLAND AND MAJOR WILLIAMS.

Major Ackland, who was taken prisoner with Burgoyne at Saratoga, in October 1777, was permitted by general Gates, to go to New-York on his parole, taking with him his lady. On his arrival, agreeably to a request made by colonel Wilkinson, (since major general) he sought out major Otho Williams, who had been wounded and made prisoner at Fort Washington, in November 1776; and finding he was confined on Long Island, he procured permission for him to visit the city, invited him to his house, introduced him to lady Harriet, treated him in the most generous and friendly manner, and finally obtained his exchange. Major Ackland took great interest in listening to major W.—'s recital of his sufferings, and that of the American prisoners, which frequently brought tears from lady Harriet. The connections, fortune, and parliamentary standing of major Ackland, licensed him in the free expression of his sentiments, and one day on 'change, when the treatment of the American prisoners became a topic of conversation, after expressing his abhorrence, he observed, "But, gentlemen, inhumanity originates at head quarters, and you all follow the fashion." On another occasion, after dining he proposed to major Williams, a visit to an assembly they entered; when the attention of the belles and beaus were attracted by the elegant figures of A— and W—, but the rancour of civil animosity prevailed over the obligations of good breeding; and major Williams was shunned as a pestilence. Major Ackland made his introduction general, but without effect; and after sauntering across the room several times, "come Williams," said he, "this society is too liberal for you and me, let us go home and sup with lady Harriet."

THE ADVANTAGE OF A FINE COAT.

General Charles Lee, was remarkably slovenly in his dress, and often subjected himself to ridicule and insult, by the meanness of his appearance. He was once attending general Washington, to a place distant from the camp. Riding on, he arrived at the house where they were to dine, some time before the rest of the company. He went directly into the kitchen, and demanded something to eat; when the cook, taking him for a servant, told him she would give him some victuals in a moment, but he must first help her off with the pot. This he complied with, and sat down to some cold meat, which she placed before him. The girl was remarkably inquisitive respecting the guests who were coming, and particularly about general Lee, "who," she said, "she heard was one of the oddest and ugliest men in the world." In a short time, she again desired the general to assist her in placing on the pot, which he had scarcely finished, when, she requested him to take the bucket and go to the well.—Lee made no objections, and began drawing the water. In the mean time, general Washington arrived, when an aid-de-camp was dispatched in search of Lee; whom, to his surprise, he found engaged as above. But, what was the confusion of the poor girl, on hearing the aid-de-camp address the man, with whom she had been so familiar, with the title of general! The mug fell from her hands, and dropping a low courtesy, she began suing for pardon; when Lee, who was ever ready to see the impropriety of his own conduct, but never willing to change it, gave her a dollar, and turning to the aid-de-camp, observed, "you see," young man, "the advantage of a fine coat," the man of consequence is indebted to it for respect; neither virtue nor abilities without it, will make him look like a gentleman.

THE TRAITOR LAME LEG!

During the traitor Arnold's predatory operations in Virginia, in 1781, he took an American captain prisoner. After some general conversation, he asked the captain, "what we thought the Americans would do with him if they caught him?" The captain declined at first giving an answer: but, upon being repeatedly urged, he said, "Why, sir, if I must answer your question, you must excuse my telling you the plain truth; if my countrymen should catch you, I believe, they would first cut off that lame leg, which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue, at Quebec, and bury it with the honour of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body on a gibbet."

PAUL JONES.

After Paul Jones's crew of the Ranger privateer from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, had landed at lord Selkirk's, in Scotland, in May 1778, stripped the house of the plate, and carried it on board; the ship lay too, while captain Jones wrote a letter to his lordship, which he sent on shore, and in which he ingeniously acknowledged, that he meant to have seized and detained him as a person of much consequence to himself in case of a cartel, but disclaiming, at the same time, any concern in taking off his plate, which, he said, was done by his crew, in spite of his remonstrances; who said they were determined to be repaid for the hardships and dangers they had encountered in Kirkcudbright bay; and in attempting, a few days before, to set fire to the shipping in the harbour of Whitehaven. Captain Jones, also, informed his lordship that he had secured all his plate, and would certainly return it to him at a convenient opportunity. This he afterwards punctually performed, by sending it to lord Selkirk's banker in London. This fact, authenticated by lord Selkirk himself, is to be found in Gilpin's tour to the lakes in Scotland.

AN INCONVENIENT WOUND.

While pursuing the enemy, during an action at Saratoga, previous to the surrender of Burgoyne, in October 1777, I heard, says general Wilkinson in his memoirs, some one exclaim, "protect me, sir, against this boy!" when turning my eyes, it was my fortune to arrest the purpose of a lad, thirteen fourteen years old, in the act of taking aim at a wounded officer, who lay in the angle of a worm fence. Inquiring his rank, he answered, "I had the honour to command the grenadiers;" of course I knew him to be major Ackland, who had been brought from the field to this place on the back of a captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire. I dismounted, took him by the hand and expressed my hope that he was not badly wounded, "not badly," he replied, "but very inconveniently, I am shot through both the legs; will you have the goodness, sir, to have me conveyed to your camp?" I directed my servant to

alight, and we lifted Ackland into his seat, and then ordered him to be conducted to head quarters.

IMPOSITION EXPOSED AND PUNISHED.

Sir Francis Clark, first aid-de-camp to general Burgoynes, being wounded and taken prisoner, was carried to head quarters and laid on general Gate's bed, where he soon entered into a warm dispute with the general, on the merits of the American revolution; but, suddenly changing the conversation, he enquired, "whether our surgeons were good for anything, as he did not like the direction of his wound, and was desirous to know whether it was mortal or not." He died a few days after, and the day before he died, he questioned doctor Townsend, who attended him, as to the probable issue of the wound, when, the doctor feeling a reluctance in pronouncing his doom, he observed it, and remarked, "doctor why do you pause? Do you think I am afraid to die?" The doctor, then advised him as an act of prudence, to arrange his private affairs, "thank you doctor," said he, "I understand you; as to my private affairs, my father settled them for me, and I have only a few legacies to bequeath." Among them he gave twenty guineas to the matron of his hospital, who had paid particular attention to him. Some time after the surrender of Burgoyne, the matron presented her claim to captain Money, the British deputy quarter-master-general, who discharged it in continental bills, then at a considerable depreciation; the woman complained and was recommended to apply to general Burgoynes; who expressed his abhorrence of the act, and directed the matron to hold the continental bills, and obliged Money to atone for the imposition, by paying the legacy in hard British guineas, without reference to the sum he had already paid her.

HONOURABLE SATISFACTION.

Immanuel Kant, the Prussian philosopher, and celebrated for his metaphysical acuteness, was expatiating one day, in a coffee-house, at Kingsbury, during the American revolutionary war, with some warmth, in favour of the Americans and against the British; when a man suddenly started up, and declared himself offended by the reflections thrown on his country, and demanded honourable satisfaction. Kant, undisturbed by this strange attack, continued to give a cool but striking illustration of his own sentiments, by particularly referring to the conduct of the Englishman. His impressive manner of reasoning, combined with his good nature, had such an effect on Mr. Green, for that was the name of the Englishman, that he acknowledged the impropriety of his conduct, and solicited Kant's pardon, which was immediately granted. Green attended Kant to his house, and from that time a friendship was commenced, which terminated only with the death of the former.

HANG TOGETHER IF YOU WOULD NOT HANG SEPARATELY!

Richard Penn, one of the proprietors, and of all the Governor's of Pennsylvania, under the old regime, probably the most deservedly popular,—in the commencement of the revolution, (his brother John being at that time governor) was on the most familiar and intimate terms with a number of the most decided and influential whigs; and, on a certain occasion, being in company with several of them, a member of Congress observed, that such was the crisis, "they must all hang together," "If you do not, gentlemen," said Mr. Penn, "I can tell you, that you will be very apt to hang separately."

A CONSCIENTIOUS LAWYER!!

Edward Bidle, of Reading, Pennsylvania, was a lawyer of eminence, and a decided friend to the liberties of his country. Some time previous to the revolutionary war, he was especially engaged to defend a cause in the lower counties, now state of Delaware, and had received his retaining fee, twenty half-joes, an extravagant sum in those days. After attending some time to the evidence and arguments on the opposite side, he was so fully convinced of the unprincipled conduct of his client, that he left the court, and returned the fee, telling him that he must find another advocate, as he could not for any consideration consent to be an instrument of injustice.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The bill "supplementary to the act incorporating the religious society of Roman Catholics, belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's Church, in the city of Philadelphia," being published for consideration, I take this opportunity of suggesting an amendment to the first section: alter the word "eleven," and before the word "members," insert the word "lay," so as to read "eleven lay members."

It is not necessary at this enlightened period to offer many reasons for this course; if "history by philosophy teaching by example," sufficient admonition is presented to us, on the necessity of restraining within due bounds, the grasping power of the clergy, of which the heart rending details of crimes committed by command, and often under the eye of Papal power, afford ample proof. If clergymen be eligible as trustees, no doubt can reasonably be entertained that they will contrive to be elected, and if but one, he will govern the entire proceedings of the board.

The advocate of foreign jurisdiction observes, the "Pope reproves the trustees, who presume to meddle in the spiritual government of the Church, because they happen to be invested with a power to manage the temporalities of the church." How modestly this jesuitical remark is made! It so "happens" that the trustees are completely invested with all power over the concerns of St. Mary's Church, by an act of the Legislature, which, however it is true, was passed without consulting the Pope. This advocate and mock son of his Holiness, proceeds to tell his Rev. brother Hogan, in answer to his letter of the 14th December, that he, the Pope, had been well informed that these lay persons had assumed to themselves, (the trustees elected by the people of the congregation, according to the law of the land, the Charter,) the right of appointing pastors; or intruding into that office priests deprived of faculties."

As the Legislature should be acquainted with the full force of this charge, it is proper here to mention the farce performed by fo-

reigners just arrived in our country; ignorant of our laws, institutions, rights, and independence of opinion, secured to, and exercised by every individual of every sect. These men paraded round the aisles of one church to damn the pastor of another, practising obie, ringing bells, shutting books, and blowing out candles! This absurd and disgraceful scene was exhibited in the city of Philadelphia at noon day, in a manner that does our police no great credit; had the same frolic been practised by a set of drunken men or sweeps, no doubt they would have been committed to prison. But to return: this man unaware or regardless of the wide and important distinction between a bigoted Italian and a liberal American Catholic, by his secretary the advocate, proceeds to say, "He," the Pope, "pronounces such arrogance to be a violation not only of ecclesiastical but also of the divine law." He condemns this usurpation on the part of laymen, (the gross and impious usurpation of the Pope and his Cardinals, Nunzios, &c. being proverbial, even in Catholic countries,) and tells them, "the appointment of pastors is by the divine law, reserved to Bishops, who derive from the Holy Ghost, their right to rule the Church of God."

The Pope being, of course, secretary of state to the Divinity, whom he saves a world of trouble.

The advocate asserts that "St. Mary's Church and the lot on which it stands are, by the act of the original purchasers, specially reserved to Roman Catholics, and for Roman Catholic worship." This is not fact; no such provision is to be found in the letter or spirit of the charter. Who can tell what the Roman Catholic religion or form of worship was, in its original purity and simplicity? The divine preceptor of our faith preached in the field, in the synagogue, and on the beach of the sea; he taught mankind that "all are brethren," and that "we should do unto others, not what they do; but what we would they should do unto us." His holiness the Pope was not then thought of; the empire of Rome was sway'd by an Emperor, and that of the United States, free and independent in religious as well as in civil rights, not dreamed of. The "original purchasers" freely exercised their faith and left to their posterity the unalienable gift of God, the right to do the same; to correct errors and abuses, which time is continually introducing, is not only a right but a duty on all sects in the United States, now worshiping under a purified form of civil government. It is a pitiful subterfuge, unchristian-like, to pretend, that if the present generation do not think and act as their forefathers, that they are therefore not Catholics. When the Papal power was resisted and put down in England, by William the Conqueror, and long subsequently by Henry VIII., was it asserted by the Popes of those days that the congregations changed their character and ceased to be Catholics?

(To be Concluded on Thursday.)

SUMMARY

Prepared for the Columbian Observer.

Hugh Nelson of Virginia, has been appointed Minister to the Court of Spain by the United States.

Genl. Chandler has been elected to the Senate of the United States; from the State of Maine.

The "Baltimore American" says, "the estimated demands upon the State Treasury over its receipts, will cause, it appears, an annual deficiency to be provided for of thirty thousand dollars—and in preference to resorting to loans, or depending upon any contingent source of revenue, the Committee recommend the laying of an additional direct tax. Let Pennsylvania look to herself.

The following paragraph is also copied from the Baltimore American.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By a letter from the auditor general to the speaker of the house of representatives on Wednesday last, it appears that the probable receipts in the state treasury for the present year will be \$36,866 dollars, and the probable demands on it for the support of government and other ordinary expenses will be \$225,000 dollars. In addition to these demands, 80,800 dollars will be required to pay the interest on the public debt of the state, and about 306,508 dollars, to pay to turnpike roads, to the Union Canal, the state penitentiaries at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and for purposes of education.

The Pittsburgh Statesman informs the good people of Pennsylvania that "our next governor must be a man of sense," we felicitate the "Statesman" upon this important discovery. At the same time we request that when he next makes out a list of the Candidates he will be good enough to give us a complete list, without omissions.

On the 8th inst. a Jury was summoned by the coroner of Richmond to view the body of a slave belonging to Abner Hud, found dead in the jail of that place, from extreme suffering by cold. It appeared in evidence that the boy was without any clothes upon his body and without even a blanket to sleep upon at night. A transaction so disgraceful to the American character ought to be examined into by the proper authority.

Iliberality.—The following speech has been extensively published in the papers as something to be laughed at; and is said to have been delivered in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

"Mr. Speaker, my Kollocks come, and drink he ought to be Schwore."

Now, what of all this—suppose a flippant County Court lawyer is

(Niles' Register.) language,) were required to address Mr. Speaker in that language; what sort of stuff would he make of it; the tables would be turned and the Germans have the laugh on their side.

A slip from our correspondents at Charleston, of January 11th, after announcing the arrival of the brig Gen. Brown, from Liverpool, says—"The brig is a mournful messenger; she brings the afflicting news of the death of that amiable and able man, the Hon. WILLIAM LOWNDES. He died on board the ship Moss, on the 27th Nov. on her passage from Philadelphia to London."

Am. Sen.

FIRE.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out, in that spacious and lofty building, occupied by Mr. Thomas Passmore, at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, which was entirely destroyed and levelled to the ground. The two adjoining houses on Chestnut Street is the occupancy of Mr. Potter, the Bookseller, and Mr. George Taylor, Jr. were also nearly consumed, as well as the adjoining mansion on Third Street, inhabited by Mr. C. Smith, as a Grocery. The damage sustained must have been great, but we can form no estimate of it. An uncommon tardiness in the arrival of the Engines, and the collection of the citizens, owing, we presume, to the dead hour of the night, gave time for the flames to collect to a head, that defied every exertion to check them. The body of flame was awful and grand in the extreme, and the crash occasioned by the falling of the immense walls, was like an earthquake. We never witnessed a more appalling and terrific display of this fierce element. We have heard of the loss of lives; and understand that Mr. Passmore, effected an insurance of \$10,000 yesterday morning. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary, but it is difficult to conceive the motive, or the object of so wanton a destruction of property.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of Dock Ward, convened at the Drawbridge Hotel, on the evening of the 20th inst.

Joseph Burden was called to the chair, and Andrew Fisher appointed Secretary.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting go into an election for five Delegates.

And the following citizens was duly elected, Paul Cox, Josiah Randal, J. H. Rolingot, John Crowley, and J. Burden. Resolved, That the Delegates have power to fill and vacate any that may take place in their body.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the Democratic papers of this city.

JOSEPH BURDEN, Chairman.

ANDREW FISHER, Sec'y.

Middle Ward.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Middle Ward, opposed to the present State administration, held pursuant to public notice,

at the house of Alexander Caldwell, in Market street, on Monday evening, January 20th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the general Ward Committee of the city of Philadelphia, preparatory to the ensuing general election for Governor—

Thomas Leiper, Esq. was called to the chair and Samuel Biddle appointed secretary.

The following gentlemen were duly elected delegates.

Thomas Leiper, Esq. Thomas Harper, John R. Neff, Peter Lyte, Samuel Biddle.

On motion, Resolved, That the calls of the Democratic citizens of this Ward should in future be general

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers. Signed,

THOMAS LEIPER, Chairman.

Attest, SAMUEL BIDDLE, Secretary.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM THIS PORT.

Ship Moss, Turley, at	London
Brig Rising Sun, at	Savannah
Brig Irene, piney, at	Port-au-Prince
Schr. Good Friends, Wheeler, at	Port-au-Prince
Schr. Caroline, Haskell, at	Newbern
Sloop Constitution, Bishop, at	Newbern

MEMORANDA.

Schr. Hero, from Newbern, at Reedy Island.

Schr. Sea Horse, 23 days from Pernambuco, for this port, was off Cape May on Thursday last.

Brig Hope, Spafford, hence at Port Royal.

NW YORK, Cleared, Ship Philadelphia, Bowen, for

Phila. Sloop Mechanic, Somers, do.

By Titon Greland,

No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

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ON THURSDAY,

